

The Hartford Republican.

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY.

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No. 29

ACKERT HELD ON FRAUD CHARGE.

In Connection With Horse Branch Scheme.

Ordered Goods From Various Wholesale Merchants, Shipped Them Away.

Fred Ackert, president of the Lillian Coal company, of Horse Branch a company that never existed except on paper, has been arrested by Postal Inspector R. M. C. Hosford, at Centerville, Miss., held over to the grand jury by a United States commissioner at Vicksburg, and will be brought to Owensboro for trial at the May term of the United States district court on the charge of obtaining merchandise by making false representations through the mails. Ackert disappeared from Horse Branch several months ago, taking with him, as it was understood at the time several thousand dollars worth of goods. These goods he had ordered from various wholesale houses, some of them in Owensboro, on the representation that he was about to open a general store in connection with the Lillian mines.

Inspector Hosford took charge of the case after the state authorities had failed to locate Ackert, and finally traced him to Centerville, Miss. Ackert, when placed under arrest, is said to have admitted that he bought the goods about \$5,000 worth, without having any means of paying for them. He was taken to Vicksburg, where he was given examination trial, and where he is now in jail.

The history of the Lillian Coal company, as related by Mr. Hosford, discloses a very smooth piece of work. The stationary on which Ackert wrote to the merchants giving the following list of officers: Frank Ackert, president; J. R. Herring, vice president; L. E. Ackert, secretary and treasurer; J. R. Herring is a step-son of Ackert, and is only twelve years old. L. E. Ackert is the wife of Fred Ackert. By some means, Ackert was able to procure a rating with Dun of \$125,000 for the Lillian Coal company, which is said never to have owned a dollar's worth of property.

On such a showing as this Ackert ordered goods from various merchants, and shipments were promptly made by most of them. Some of the concerns from which he ordered large bills of goods are the F. T. Gunther Grocery company and S. W. Anderson, of Owensboro, the Hamilton-Brown Shoe company, of St. Louis, John Shillito and the Alms Company, of Cincinnati; the L. C. Smith Bros. Typewriter company, of New York. Besides these he ordered from various houses in Louisville, Ky., and Columbus, O. The Owensboro merchants "got wise to the game" before very much merchandise had been shipped and were therefore not heavy losers.

Ackert is said to have rebilled and shipped the goods immediately after receiving them at Horse Branch. The were reshipped at various places, some of them disposed of, and some articles found their way to Centerville with Ackert and are now held there.

Centerville is the home of Ackert's wife, who was Mrs. Herring. Ackert met her in California, returned with her to her home at Centerville and was married to her. They came to Kentucky shortly after their marriage and lived at Central City for some time. Ackert sold furniture on the installment plan. His store and stock brought while he was at Central City. Before his marriage Ackert was an actor.

Thaw Verdict.

Pittsburg, Feb. 3.—The declaring of Harry Kendall Thaw to be legally insane will create chaos in the financial affairs of the Thaw authorities.

The Thaw fortune is now estimated at least \$30,000,000, though the income has been impaired for several years. Pittsburg lawyers familiar with the affairs of the estate, say that if the question is raised as to whether Thaw's mind was clouded during the past two years, the result will be an inextricable tangle. Contracts and various legal agreements for the raising of ready money without impairing the trust funds were carried through by Thaw and his mother, it is said, in opposition to

the other members of the family. Thaw's signature to all of these contracts may now be questioned. In fact, it is said one of the brothers is already preparing to have a guardian appointed for the young man. This move will be vigorously opposed by his mother, who has stood by him and defended his extravagance throughout his meteoric career. Court proceedings may be asked to establish the nullification of many contracts which the younger members of the family have opposed, while it is considered certain that the mother will approve an effort to declare the young man's marriage void. All in all, the future of the Thaw estate, according to gossip among lawyers here, holds out a rosy promise for fat legal fees.

Sentenced Himself to the Workhouse.

Toledo, O., Feb. 2.—Hundreded and shackled, Police Judge James Austin, Jr., was carried to the patrol wagon and taken to the workhouse to-day where he will serve a short time with the inmates for the experience to be gained. The Judge sentenced himself to the workhouse because he wanted to learn by experience what punishment he was imposing upon others.

FIGURES SHOW STARTLING FACTS

Show That Democrats Left Less Than \$250,000.

Amount Left in Treasury Just One-Seventh the Sum Claimed.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 4.—The old axiom that figures don't lie, and that Democratic campaign claims are anything but accurate or veracious, was demonstrated to-day by the report of State Auditor Frank P. James, showing the condition of the State's finances on January 31.

The report shows the receipts and expenditures during the twenty-five days in January under the Republican administration, and they convey a startling idea of Democratic jugglery with figures in order to make a "showing," which however is not calculated to deceive people with ordinary intelligence.

The boasted \$1,500,000 which the retiring Democratic administration was to turn over to the incoming Republicans has dwindled to one-seventh of that amount and after liquidating the claims against the State which should have been paid by the retiring administration there remains but a bare quarter of a million dollars in the Treasury.

Claims against the State for school purposes alone amounting to nearly \$700,000 were held up in order to make the "showing." These items were for teachers salaries for the month of December and while not due until January were a debit against the State and should not by any means have been included as cash on hand when the former Auditor and Treasurer made up their reports at the end of December.

To show the gross inconsistency of the methods employed by the Democratic administration to make a financial showing before retiring from office a comparison of the Auditor's report for December and January are interesting.

According to Auditor Hager's report, the State paid out in December \$396,528.36.

Auditor James' report shows that the Treasury paid out in January \$1,173,139.28, an increase of \$776,610.92. Most of the expenditures shown in Auditor James' report was in settlement of claims for November and December services.

Among The Lodges.

Hartford lodge No. 675, F. & A. M. held a splendid meeting last Monday night. The question of a new hall brought out a record breaking attendance. After the report of the committee had been acted upon, the Fellow Craft degree was conferred on four entered apprentices. One petition for membership was received. A call meeting will be held next Monday night at which the Master Mason's degree will be conferred.

Rough River No. 110 K. of P. held

POSTMASTER HEAVRIN GIVES US THE LAW ON ARREARAGE SUBSCRIPTION.

We have received the following letter from Postmaster M. L. Heavrin, of Hartford defining the policy which he will, under the new postal regulations, adopt on April 1:

HARTFORD, KY., February 6, 1908.
The Hartford Republican, Hartford, Ky.

Gentlemen:—In accordance with instructions from the Post Office Department at Washington, I hereby notify you that on and after April 1, 1908, no paper addressed to anyone one year or more in arrears will be accepted at the Hartford post office, for transmission through the mail at second-class postage rates. If any such papers are offered they must bear postage stamps, one cent each, or they cannot be sent out.

Very respectfully,

M. L. HEAVRIN, Post Master.

In order to comply with the foregoing law, we are mailing to each subscriber in arrears a statement of their account and requesting them to settle.

An interesting meeting which was largely attended Tuesday night. Before the lodge was opened W. H. Moore representing the Masonic lodge appeared and formally delivered an invitation to the K. of P's to join in the purchase of a lodge hall. Bro. Moore's talk was well received and thoroughly appreciated by the members. The rank of esquire was conferred on one page and one application for membership was received. Master of Exchequer Roscoe Reader tendered his resignation to take effect next Tuesday, on account of absence from town. The rank of Knight will be conferred next Tuesday night and all members should be present.

KILLED BY HEAVY PIECE OF TIMBER.

Marshall Zook Meets Death at Reynolds Working With Pile-Driver Crew.

Marshall Zook, a member of the Illinois Central pile driving crew, was almost instantly killed Friday afternoon while at work on the large trestle a short distance from Reynolds station.

One of the big pieces of timber in the trestle, weighing about 1,000 pounds fell, striking him across the shoulders and ending his back in. He lived only a short time.

As soon as the timber was removed from the man he was taken to Donnellfield and the engine was sent to Whitesville for Dr. McDonald, to attend the injured man. A fast run was made but the injured man had expired when the physician arrived. The body was badly bruised and his ribs were torn from the flesh.

The crew was preparing to stop work on account of the rain. They were clearing up to leave when the timber fell. Zook was well known among the railroad men as a hard worker. He was about thirty-five years old and his home was at Gilbertsville, eighteen miles from Paducah, Ky. He is survived by a wife and four children. Just before dying the man called for his wife several times.

WRITES MESSAGE ON TOBACCO SITUATION.

Believed Executive Wants Law to Curb the American Trust People.

Frankfort, Feb. 4.—Gov. Willson is preparing a special message, which he will send to the General Assembly in a few days, dealing with the tobacco situation and other pressing matters in which the people of the State at large are intensely interested at the present time.

It is believed that he will recommend the passage of legislation destined to curb the operations of the American Tobacco Company in Kentucky, and that his message will be as strong in the condemnation of the company's methods as his previous denunciations of the lawlessness in the tobacco district of the State.

BLACK EYE FOR LABOR UNIONS

Boycott Held Illegal By Supreme Court.

Third Bad Decision Within the Short Space of One Month.

Washington, Feb. 3.—To-day for the third time within a month the Supreme Court of the United States promulgated an opinion construing laws adversely to the contention of organized labor.

The first of the decisions was rendered on January 6 in the case of some railway employees, who sought to secure damages under what is known as "the employers' liability law," making railroads responsible for injuries resulting from the negligence of fellow servants, which law the court held to be unconstitutional. The second important finding in this line was announced on the 23d ultimo, when the Erdman arbitration act, forbidding the discharge of employees because they are members of labor unions, was also declared to be invalid.

The verdict rendered to-day was in the case of Lawler vs. Loewe, the former a member of the Hatters' Union and the latter a hat manufacturer of Danbury, Conn. The case involved the applicability of the seventh section of the Sherman anti-trust law to conspiracies by labor unions to boycott articles entering into interstate trade. Under the terms of that provision the complaining party may collect three times the amount of his loss if the charge is sustained. The union fought the case on the ground that the law was inapplicable to such organizations but the court, whose opinion was announced by Chief Justice Fuller, failed to accept this view, and in effect held that the unions could not be permitted to interfere by boycott with the free exchange of commerce between the States. There was no dissenting opinion.

In the complaint it was alleged that the labor organization had undertaken to compel the manufacturers to unionize their factory, as a large majority of other hat factories in the United States had been forced to do, and it was asserted that when they failed in this effort the union hatters withdrew and induced other employers to do so.

This act was followed by the declaration of a boycott against Loewe's hat wherever they were found, and as the firm controlled an extensive trade throughout the country, the boycott extended to many States, which, in the language of the bill, constituted a combination to limit and restrain interstate commerce.

School Closes.

The school at High View, Dist. No. 18, closed, Friday Jan. 31 1908, with appropriate exercises.

Miss Arbye Brown, our teacher and none better than her can be found in the county, has been with us for two terms and has executed her work to the entire satisfaction of all. We regret very much that she could

not be prevailed on to accept another term. She now goes to the State Normal at Bowling Green to better equip herself for the duties of teaching.

We heartily commend her to the district that secures her services next year as one who will spare no energy to make her school a success.

A Patron.

CHARGED WITH KILLING HIS BROTHER.

Sons of Harvey Stroud Engage In a Fight and one Kills The Other.

Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 1.—Earl Stroud, in a fight on the street, killed his brother, Arthur C., by cutting his throat. The jugular vein was severed. Earl, eighteen, and his brother, twenty-one, are sons of Harvey Stroud, a prominent and wealthy farmer of this county. The family lives in town during the winter to allow the young children to go to school. The boys were hauling feed to the boat landing when the fight occurred.

After the cutting Earl went to Dr. Topmiller, a veterinarian, telling him that three men in a buggy had run into them and that in the fight which followed Arthur had been cut. The doctor told him to hurry to a surgeon. Arthur was put in a wagon but died before reaching home. At the coroner's inquest, an eye witness swore that Earl did the cutting, the jury found a verdict that Earl killed his brother. Earl was arrested and held. Three examining trial is set for Tuesday.

The Stroud family are residents of the Island neighborhood, in McLean county. They moved to Bowling Green a few months ago in order that the children might attend school. Harvey Stroud owns a fine farm in McLean county and is well known throughout the Green River country. James Stroud, who studied law in the office of Sweeney, Ellis and Sweeney, and practiced in Owensboro until a few months ago, is a brother of the boys who engaged in the fatal difficulty in Bowling Green. He is now in Mexico.

LATER.

The trial of Earl Stroud for the killing of his brother a few days ago at Bowling Green was to have taken place at Bowling Green Tuesday but because of the absence of Captain W. T. Ellis, who has been employed with Judge Simms Bowling Green to defend the accused County Attorney Thomas consented to have the trial continued until Friday. Mr. Harvey Stroud, who formerly lived in McLean county, is well known in Owensboro and is highly esteemed here. Attorney James Stroud, who began his practice here, is a brother of the young man who is to be tried. He is now in the southwest but has been sent for and will be present at the trial.

The theory of the defense will be that the killing was accidental and there are many who believe it could not have been otherwise and who will hope that the truth of this theory will be demonstrated.

ELECTED PRESIDENT UNITED MINE WORKERS

Thomas L. Lewis Receives a Majority of 2,081 over Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3.—Thomas L. Lewis of Bridgeport, O. was declared elected President of the United Mine Workers of America at to-day's closing session of the annual convention. The report of the tellers showed that 127,025½ votes were cast for president, of which Mr. Lewis received 64,553½, and W. B. Willson, of Blossburg, Pa., 62,472. Lewis' majority was 2,081½. John P. White, of Iowa, was elected national vice president, having no opposition. He received 116,078 votes. For secretary-treasurer, W. D. Ryan, of Illinois, received 82,345½ votes. John Fahy receiving 40,918½.

Mr. Fahy lives in Shamokin, Pa. The delegates to the American Federation of Labor, who were elected are: John Mitchell, T. L. Lewis, W. H. Willson, W. D. Ryan, John H. Walker, of Illinois; John P. White, of Iowa and G. W. Savage, of Ohio.

MASONS AND THE K. OF P'S.

Purchase Carson Co.'s Building for Hall Purposes.

Consideration \$7,000--Carson & Co. to Continue Their Business.

A deal was consummated this week which has been under way for some time whereby the local Masonic and K. of P. lodges are to become joint owners of the Carson Co. building on Main street. The second story of the building fronting on Main street will be converted into a hall for lodge purposes, while the first floor will be retained under a long lease by Mr. Carson, who will continue the business of Carson & Co. at the same stand. It is not definitely known what disposition will be made of that part of the building fronting on Center street, and now used as a grocery store, as some alteration will have to be made in that part of the house to effect an entrance to the hall. It is probable that the second story however will be leased to the county as an armory for Co. H, State Guards.

The report of the Masonic building committee, which included the recommendation for the purchase was submitted last Monday night at one of the largest attended meetings the lodge ever held and was adopted by a unanimous vote. A motion was then carried inviting the Knight's of Pythias lodge to join in the purchase. The invitation was extended to Rough River lodge at its regular meeting Tuesday night by Mr. W. H. Moore, who had been appointed as a special committee to convey a report of the action taken by the Masonic lodge. The question was then taken up by the lodge there being a large attendance of the membership, and the invitation was accepted without a dissenting vote. The resolution was introduced by Knight S. T. Barnett.

The move will give to Hartford a well arranged fraternity hall something we have long stood in sad need of. The lodges will not get possession of the house until about April 1st. In the meantime the following Committee will have charge of all the plans for financing the deal and planning necessary alteration for the lodge hall.

For the Masons R. Holbrook W. S. Tinsley G. B. Likens, R. B. Martin and W. N. Stevens. For the Knight's R. D. Walker, S. T. Barnett, J. R. Pirtle, J. C. Her and C. M. Barnett.

FOR THE BUSY READER.

Charles J. Bronston is on trial at Lexington on the charge of shooting at W. R. Milward with intent to kill.

Alfred Kling, his wife and brother, Ora Kling, were killed at Paru, Ind., their carriage being struck by an interurban car.

A limited train on the Southern rail way was wrecked near Sweetwater, Tenn., four trainmen and one passenger being injured.

The building containing the mechanical department of the Cleveland Plain Dealer was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Leaders of Congress are disposed to carry out President Roosevelt's recommendation to pass a bill permitting railroads to make traffic arrangements.

A special federal grand jury was empaneled at Richmond for the purpose of investigating an alleged lottery, said to have in operation at Covington and Cincinnati.

Representative Langley will introduce a bill allowing pensions to Confederate soldiers, who, before the close of the war, joined the Union army and received honorable discharges.

It is reported that two of the contest committees of the lower House will report in favor of unseating the Democratic contestees. In one of the cases it is said to be practically certain that the report will be adopted, thus putting both parties on an equal footing in the House.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ISSUES RULE ON DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

In order that all our readers may know, we again call special attention of our subscribers to a recent ruling of the United States Post-office Department, at Washington, issued December 4th, 1907, as order number 907. This order has been issued as an amendment to the postal laws and regulations and was to have gone into effect January 1st, 1908, but a later circular letter which we publish herewith directed to postmaster Heavrin, fixes the time for which the order shall go into effect April 1st, 1908. The order seeks to regulate the postage on newspapers and other periodicals, which have the privilege of second-class mail matter. While a great deal of the order has no direct reference to us and does not concern us, there is a part of it which concerns us very materially. It has been the custom for years with the country papers to allow their subscribers long terms in which to settle their subscriptions, and in many cases the favor has been abused and subscribers have become delinquent for years, and until a bill often amounts to \$8 or \$10, will accumulate. The publisher does not know whether to discontinue this subscriber or not, for they often make payment and thus save a considerable loss to the paper. The new ruling of the Post-office Department which as we have said, goes into effect April 1st, denies the publisher of any weekly newspaper the right to carry a subscriber who is in arrears as much as one year. Hence we shall have to ask those knowing themselves to be indebted to us more than that length of time to make prompt payment or we shall be compelled to cut them from our list or lose our right to mail our papers at the Hartford postoffice under the second class rate. Those of our subscribers who are behind more than one year will in a short time receive notice and amount of their account through the mail and we hope to retain all of them, but if your paper should be discontinued on April 1st, it will be your own fault and not ours.

For the information of our subscribers we publish the following extract from the above mentioned order:

RENEWALS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A reasonable time will be allowed publishers to secure renewals of subscriptions, but unless subscriptions are expressly renewed, after the term for which they are paid, within the following periods:—dailies within three months, tri-weeklies within six months, semi-weeklies within nine months, weeklies within one year, semi-monthlies within three months, monthlies within four months, bimonthlies within six months, quarterlies within six months—they shall not be counted in the legitimate list of subscribers, and copies mailed on account thereof shall not be accepted for mailing at the second-class postage rate of 1 cent a pound, but may be mailed at the transient second class postage rate of 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof, prepaid by stamp affixed. The right of a publisher to extend credit for subscriptions to his publication is not denied or questioned, but his compliance or non-compliance with this regulation will be taken into consideration in determining whether the publication is entitled to transmission at the second class postage rates.

Postmaster M. L. Heavrin has received the following circular from the Third Assistant Postmaster General which speaks for itself: Post Office Department, Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification, Washington.

Postmaster:—Your attention is invited to the amendments to the Postal Laws and Regulations, appearing as Order No. 907 (from which the above quotation is taken) of the Postmaster General in the December supplement to the Official Postal Guide.

With respect to the rules in amended section 436 governing expired subscriptions, you are informed that notwithstanding January 1, 1908, is the date the same becomes effective, it is the desire and purpose of the Department to give to every publisher a reasonable opportunity to adjust his business to the new conditions. Publishers who show good faith and that they are making progress should, in fairness, have such opportunity. The purpose of the new regulations is to correct real abuses and not put into the hands of postmasters instruments with which to annoy and vex publishers whose practices are normal.

Therefore, you need not question expired subscriptions as defined by section 436 prior to April 1, 1908, except in cases which in your opinion, based upon evidence in your possession, constitute flagrant abuses in that regard and should, therefore, be speedily eliminated. The facts in such cases will be referred to the Third Assistant Postmaster General for further instructions.

You are not to understand that amended section 436 is not to be uniformly applied. Uniformity of application is the end sought, but the Department does not wish to be flooded with minor complaints while endeavoring to deal with the greater abuses. Publishers are expected to comply with amended section 436 within a reasonable time.

Respectfully,
A. L. Lawshe, Third Asst. Postmaster General.

COAL MINE UNSAFE THE ALLEGATION.

In Injunction Proceedings
Against McHenry Mine.

No Means Provided for Escape of
Men Employed in Case of
Accident.

Injunction proceedings to restrain the McHenry Coal company from operating its mines at McHenry, Ohio county, were instituted in the Davies circuit court by Commonwealth's Attorney Ben D. Ringo Thursday. It is sought to prevent the company from operating its mines until such a time as certain enumerated defects are remedied and the mine rendered safe and wholesome.

The suit was instituted under the direction of A. J. Doss, assistant to State Mine Inspector C. N. Norwood. Mr. Doss inspected the mine on January 2. He says that the mine is one of the oldest in the section, having been opened probably more than forty years ago, and that by reasons of its antiquated construction and not having been kept up to the standard of modern mine construction, it has become unsafe and is not properly ventilated and that there is no safe means of egress by which the men employed in the mine could escape in event of an accident.

The law provides that the inspec-

tor, if he finds the condition of a mine otherwise than the health and safety of the men employed would require, must give the operators notice to remedy the defects, and heavy fines are provided for failure to comply. Further provision is made that, if, after twenty days have elapsed without the defects being cured, the state may, through the commonwealth's attorney and the attorney for the county in which the mine is located, proceed in any circuit court by writ of injunction to restrain the owners from operating the mine until such time as the defects are remedied and the mine made safe and wholesome.

Mr. Doss came to Owensboro Thursday and conferred with Commonwealth's Attorney Ringo, who stated that he had given notice to the owners of the McHenry mine on January 7 and that the defects have not been cured. Under his direction, Mr. Ringo prepared a petition setting out the facts previously stated, and asking for an injunction. The case will be heard by Judge Birkhead on Saturday, February 8.—Owensboro Messenger.

Statistic of Rabies

The annals of the Pasteur Institute at Paris contains some interesting facts and they suggest at least one question. During 1906 it seems that 773 persons were treated, of whom only one died. Of the number treated only twenty-five were foreigners, and the question arises as to whether Frenchmen are really bitten by mad dogs in such an enormous disproportion, or whether the existence of the Institute leads to its indiscriminate use.

DID WOMEN CAUSE PANIC?

Miss Tarbell thinks their Extravagance Did it.

Women Delight in Buying Pretty Things but if Need be They Can Economize.

This is not another accusation of a University of Chicago professor brought against the fair sex, although Prof. Zuehlke was present when it was made. The charge comes from no less an authority than Miss Ida Tarbell, the clever magazine writer, who worships Lincoln and despises Rockefeller.

Miss Tarbell contributed explanation number 9,375 of the financial crisis at a meeting of the Consumers' League in New York recently. She said that women's methods of spending money were responsible for the majority of our panics. Miss Tarbell ought to know, and it is possibly a venturesome thing for any mere man to come to the defense of the sex against one of its members. But we cannot see it her way.

Women are the great economizers. Every married man, who married with discrimination, has discovered this fact. It is reason for the proverb that two people can live more cheaply than one. The proverb may be an exaggeration, but, like all other sayings of its kind, it has a solid basis beneath it.

When we write thus we speak from an experience that we cannot believe is singular. One of the unsolvable mysteries of life for us has been the ability of a woman to save money out of less than enough. One of the unfailing surprises that we face with wide-eyed amazement at times of necessity is a little fund, hoarded by what means we cannot divine, but always there to be a source of comfort and assistance when demand presses.

Exceptions to this rule exist, we doubt not; but we venture to say that in the majority of cases the man is to blame for their existence. If a man treats his wife as a doll, keeping from her knowledge all familiarly with his own financial necessities, and thus depriving her of the facts essential to intelligent use of money, he cannot be surprised if she spends unwisely and triflingly.

Woman is nothing if she is not a paradox. She can be a happy spender and a most devious saver. Where is the woman that does not like to buy pretty things? Where is the woman who finds no pleasure in getting a bargain, even if it is of no necessity to purchase it? And yet the same woman, in the majority of cases, if she is told the need of economy, can get a peculiar satisfaction out of planning ways and means to make one dollar go the distance of two, and will triumph in the amazement of the man to whom she displays her savings laid away in some corner of a bureau, or secretly deposited in a savings' account.

We have a deep respect for the opinions of Miss Tarbell on many questions. She has done service to the country in refreshing our memory of its greatest soul in her life of Lincoln, and in opening our eyes to the inequality of Standard Oil; but we cannot accept her explanation of the panic. We have seen too many household panics averted by the intervention of her sex.—Louisville Herald.

Cures Blood, Skin Diseases Cancer, Greatest Blood Purifier Free.

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humors, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, rising and bumpy skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism, or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich. Druggists or by express \$1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases, as it cures after all else fails. 35c

Lincoln as a Judge of Men.

Lincoln was a great politician. He was the most sagacious of all the great leaders of his party in attaining political results, although a stranger to the common methods of political manipulation. He studied men most intelligently, and he rarely, if ever, erred in assigning a friend to the performance of a political duty. He alone nominated Andrew Johnson for Vice President in 1864, and there were not a score of men in the country who knew of his purpose to accomplish it. He had no prejudice against Hamilton; on the contrary, would have been glad to have Hamilton on the ticket against him, but he had carefully looked over the field, and he felt that a change in the Vice Presidency was

a necessity for two reasons, which he gave to me personally the day before the meeting of the convention in Baltimore, in which I was the delegate at large from Pennsylvania, when he asked me to vote for Johnson for Vice President and told me why it should be done. He anticipated a severe and perhaps a doubtful contest with McClellan; he believed that it would be necessary to bring into the support of the Republican ticket, in addition to the Democrats who had become Republicans, the large number of loyal war Democrats, who yet maintained at least passive relations with the Democratic party. Among them were such conspicuous characters as Dix, of New York, Holt, of Kentucky, Butler, of Massachusetts, Johnson, of Tennessee, and many others. While he regarded that as a strong and controlling political reason for the nomination of Johnson, there was behind it what with him was even more forceful. The nomination was made in the early summer of 1864, when no important victories had been achieved by our armies under Grant or Sherman, and the dark pall of recognition of the Confederacy by England and France yet hung over us. He believed that in no way could our friends in the European countries be so greatly strengthened as by the election of a man to the second office of the Government from a reconstructed State in the heart of the Confederacy, and a man who had filled every important office within the gift of his State, and he thought it important thus to nationalize the Republican party.—From "Lincoln as a Politician," by Col. A. K. McClure, in the Circle for February.

TOBACCO TRUST AND THE GROWERS.

Tobacco Which Formerly Brought
\$6 and \$8 Reduced to \$3
Per Hundred.

From time immemorial tobacco had been sold in the tobacco-raising regions at the free competition of buyers. There was never any quoted price for tobacco as there is for wheat or cotton, but the farmers brought their tobacco to market and the buyers were wont to bid for it. The trust has changed all this, for now in a great part of the tobacco region there is but one buyer. The trust makes the price what it pleases, and the farmer must accept this price or take his tobacco home again.

Under the operation of this system much tobacco as for years had brought in a free and open market 6 to 8 cents a pound sells for 3 cents a pound or less. The land that had formerly produced \$75 to \$200 an acre now yields less than half of its former returns, and a distinguished Kentuckian has calculated that in his state, because of the operation of the trust, the returns to the tobacco farmer are less than 20 cents a day for his labor.

In four of the counties of Europe—France, Italy, Austria and Spain—tobacco is a government business, and these four governments buy in the United States every year about 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco. The trust arranged with the buyers for these governments that they should have a certain fixed territory in the South in which they might buy without opposition, provided they should buy nothing outside of that territory.

When this arrangement was made it destroyed the last chance of competition, and gave over the producer bound to his despoiler.

Against these conditions the farmers of the South have protested to the courts, for every step in the trust's proceedings prohibited. Yet the law has never been enforced upon this trust nor has the government until lately given it any greater heed than it involved in some feeble quickly abandoned inquiries. From Everybody's Magazine.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature
of
Charles H. Fletcher

How I Cured Sweeney and Fistula.

"I want to tell you how I saved one of our horses that had a fistula. We had the horse doctor out and he said it was so bad that he did not think he could cure it, and did not come again. Then we tried Sloan's Liniment and it cured it up nicely.

"One day last spring I was plowing for a neighbor who had a horse with sweeney, and I told him about Sloan's Liniment and he had me get a bottle for him and it cured his horse all right and he goes off now like a colt.

"We had a horse that had sweeney awfully bad and we thought it was never going to be any good, but we used Sloan's Liniment and it cured it up nicely. I told another neighbor about it and he said it was the best Liniment he ever used."

"We are using Sloan's Sore Colic Cure and we think it is all right."

THE KENTUCKY Light and Power Co.

(INCORPORATED)

WILL WIRE YOUR HOUSE AT COST.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS ARE CLEAN,
HEALTHY AND SAFE. NO HOME
OR BUSINESS HOUSE SHOULD
BE WITHOUT THEM, WHEN IN
REACH.

M. L. HEAVRIN, Manager.

Ohio County Supply Co.

(Incorporated.)

Hartford, - Ky.

Hardware, Machinery and all Kinds
of Farming Implements.

We carry a complete line of Buggies and Surreys. When you buy a Buggy, you do not want to make a mistake in material and workmanship. We handle only the best makes and can therefore recommend all our vehicles. Can make prices to suit all customers.

Agent for the famous Oliver Chilled Plows, Blount, True Blue and Moline with all repairs for same.

A full line of fence wire, Steel and Felt Roofing, Myer's Deep Well Pumps, Cultivators, Disc Harrows and Drills. Also, all kinds of Field Seeds.

We handle the following well known brands of Wagons: Mitchell, Mogni, Blount and Owensboro. Also, Deering and Milwaukee Harvesting Machinery.

We sell the best Gasoline Engine on the market, and Corn Crushers and Meal Mills to connect with same, Lawn Mowers and Swings. The largest supply house in Ohio county. Give us a call. Prices always equitable.



(Incorporated.)

MANUFACTURES THE FAMOUS

EGYPTIAN CEMENT VAULTS

And puts them in the grave. The only absolutely perfect vault made. It is water-tight, air-tight, vermin and worm-proof. The greatest invention of the age. If you desire to lay away the dead in the most satisfactory manner, you will certainly demand one of these vaults. Manufactured right here in Hartford.

BLACK & BIRKHEAD, Mgrs.

Cure and we didn't let it all right."
A. D. BRUCE, Aurelia, Ia.

The Cuckoo.

There are two species of American cuckoo, the yellow-billed cuckoo and the black-billed cuckoo. Unlike their English cousins the American cuckoos build nests of their own, and rear their own young. It is not probable that many persons outside of the rank of the bird students know the two American species apart. They are much alike in appearance, and their habits are almost identical. In the country districts the cuckoo is called the rain crow, because when it is heard to call the current belief is that a rainstorm will follow. The bird, however, is a poor prophet on many occasions. Through three weeks of dreadful drought in Central Illinois I heard the cuckoo daily at their noisiest and while my farmer friends said, "Tomorrow it will surely rain," no rain came—and the cuckoo kept on calling.

That caterpillars, cankerworms, fall webworms tussock moths and codling

moths the Washington scientific tell us are among the worst enemies of the fruit growers. The cuckoos make war upon all these pests, in fact they prefer them to any other food. One cuckoo stomach that was examined contained 250 tent caterpillars, while in another stomach there were found 217 heads of the fall webworm. Many species of caterpillars are protected from their attacks of most birds by their hairy covering. In fact caterpillars of the hairy kind are practically immune from the attacks of all birds except the cuckoos who for some reason best known to themselves, seem to prefer as a steady diet the repulsive creatures.

Real Estate.

400 Acres on I. C. R. R. between Horton and Rosine, 200 acres in woodland consisting of a large quantity of merchantable timber, 200 acres in cultivation, good dwelling, good barn, well watered, fine orchard, will grow fine corn, wheat, tobacco, hay, etc. Price right, terms reasonable. Will sell as whole or divide to suit purchaser.

LAW IN INTER-EST OF LABOR.

Demanded by Roosevelt in a Special Message.

Great Political Significance Attached to His Utterances on This Question.

Washington, Jan. 31.—President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress today that promises to be historic. It deals at the outset with the principle of the liability of employers for accidents to employees and calls for the enactment of a law that will avoid the technicalities of the act recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Since the Court knocked out the liability law enacted by the last Congress the President has informed persons with whom he has discussed the subject that he desires the employers' liability principle extended so as to take in the thousands of laborers employed in the dangerous work of constructing the Panama Canal. The liability to damages for injury or death in the event of the passage of a law of that kind would attach to the government of the United States, which in the case of the Panama work, is the "employing corporation."

The message was written and advance proofs sent to the newspapers before the United States Supreme Court a day or two ago declared unconstitutional a Kentucky case the law prohibiting the dismissal of an employ for belonging to a labor organization, and the President in an amendment made today in the copies sent to Congress announces that he will send in another message on the labor question making recommendations growing out of this particular decision. This amendment to the message is as follows:

It is my purpose as soon as may be to submit some further recommendations in reference to our laws regulating labor conditions within the sphere of federal authority. A very recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered since this message was written in the case of *Adair vs. United States*, seemingly of far reaching import and of very serious possible consequences, has modified the previously entertained views on the powers of the Congress in the premises to such a degree as to make necessary careful consideration of the opinions therein filed before it is possible definitely to decide in what way to call the matter to your attention.

To-day's special message in its references to labor legislation is regarded as the President's challenge to the reactionary influences throughout the country which have been taking fully as much interest in the employers' liability and contributory negligence matter as the agents or leaders of the labor organizations. When former Governor Black recently made his bitter attack on President Roosevelt in a public speech and announced his support of Governor Hughes for the Presidential nomination, some interesting charges followed from administration circles. It was declared that Black had been interested in opposing liability legislation and that his antipathy to the national administration was because of the administration's stand on this important question. It was asserted that he was out for Hughes because the New York Governor had refused to sign an employer's liability bill such as Roosevelt had signed and because it was thought his attitude against such legislation had been determined.

Heer, then may lie some of the politics that is likely to play a part in the consideration of this capital and labor question, aside from the consideration accorded to the matter in Congress this winter. It is said reactionary interests are bent on preventing legislation at this session, holding that if it can be staved off until after election they will then have the whip hand absolutely. It is declared the reactionaries fear a law such as has been proposed—one that will stand the constitutional test—more than they feared rate regulation when that subject was first broached, and more than they fear any other proposition involving the demand of labor that is likely to arise in a serious way.

Before long it is probable that the things regarding the reactionaries will be pointed out to the leaders of labor throughout the country, together with some other matters of much significance. There is a belief here that the reactionary influence has had something to do with the effort to arouse antagonism to the administration and the probable administration candidate for the Presidency. If this charge be correct, it is plain to see that the objection sought is to complicate the situation so that a systematic scheme to nominate a reactionary candidate—or one regarded as "safe and sound" by the "interests" may stand a better

Making Good.

There is no way of making *lasting* friends like "Making Good," and Doctor Pierce's medicine well exemplify this, and their friends, after more than two decades of popularity, are numbered by the hundreds of thousands. They have "made good" and they have not made drunkards.

A good, honest, square-deal medicine of known composition is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It still enjoys an immense sale, while most of the preparations that have come into prominence in the earlier period of its popularity have "gone by the board" and are never more heard of. There must be some reason for this long-time popularity and that is to be found in its superior merits. When once given a fair trial for weak stomach, or for liver and blood affections, its superior curative qualities are soon manifest, hence it has survived and grown in popular favor, while scores of less meritorious articles have suddenly flashed into favor for a brief period and then been as soon forgotten.

For a torpid liver with its attendant indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, perhaps dizziness, foul breath, nasty coated tongue, with bitter taste, loss of appetite, with distress after eating, nervousness and debility, nothing is so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's an honest, square-deal medicine with all its ingredients printed on bottle-wrapper—no secret, no hocus-spells, humbug, therefore don't accept a substitute that the dealer may possibly make a little bigger profit. Insist on your right to have what you call for.

Don't buy Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription expecting it to prove a "cure-all." It is only advised for women's special ailments. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Laid advertised than some preparations sold for like purposes, its sterling curative virtues still maintain its position in the front ranks, where it stood over two decades ago. As an invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve, it is unequalled. It won't satisfy those who want "boozie," for there is not a drop of alcohol in it.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the original Little Liver Pills, although the first pill of their kind in the market, still lead, and when once tried are ever afterwards in favor. Easy to take as candy—one to three a dose. Much imitated but never equalled.

show of success.

At present it is possible only to draw some general deductions as to the politico-legislative features involved in the phase of the labor question referred to in this dispatch. The developments that will make the situation clearer will come soon. Eventually the country will have full knowledge of the administration's ideas as to how the reactionary elements are involved in the liability controversy; and also the country will see more clearly than it is possible to state at this time what is meant by the declarations that the reactionaries are to be put in a hole by the stand which the administration is to take with respect to this particular question.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,
Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1906.

(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Splicing Wire Ropes.

In splicing a wire rope, experience has shown that the efficiency of a splice depends on its length; the larger the rope the longer the splice required. In ordinary splicing of a three-quarter inch rope, the length of the splice should not be less than 20 feet; for a 1-inch rope it should be 30 feet, and for rope over 1-1/2 inches in diameter it should be 40 feet.

"Everybody Should Know"

says C. G. B. Hays, a prominent business man of Bluff, Mo., that Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the quickest and surest healing salve ever applied to a sore, burn or wound, or to a case of piles. I've used it and know what I'm talking about." Guaranteed by all druggists 25c.

Don't neglect your cough.

Statistics show that in New York City alone over 200 people die every week from consumption.

And most of these consumptives might be living now if they had not neglected the warning cough.

You know how quickly Scott's Emulsion enables you to throw off a cough or cold.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.

WORK STARTS FOR BETTER ROADS.

Kentucky is Only Commonwealth That is Bound

Hand and Foot Against Helping to Build Roads.

The good roads movement in Kentucky has been stimulated by the introduction in the General Assembly of two measures providing amendments to the Constitution which, if adopted will be submitted to the voters next fall, and, meeting with their approval, will eventually result in the construction of hundreds of miles of modern macadamized roads throughout the State.

Senator Joseph Bosworth, of Bell county and G. T. Wyatt, of Logan county are fathering bills. Each has made an exhaustive study of the existing conditions in Kentucky which bear directly on the matter of road construction.

Senator Bosworth has several times been a delegate to national road conventions, and has carefully digested hundreds of recommendations looking to the extension of the good roads movement in his State.

It is a singular fact that while other States in the Union may go ahead with work of this kind unhampered by law and Constitution many of them if they so elect, being empowered to assist their counties in the construction and maintenance of roads, Kentucky is bound hand and foot by its Constitution, which absolutely prohibits the State from engaging in road construction, assisting the counties in their construction and the counties from incurring indebtedness for this purpose.

It is to relieve this condition that Senators Bosworth and Wyatt have introduced the bills looking to a constitutional amendment.

In casting about for methods and plans by which Kentucky might construct annually several hundred miles of good roads, a glance at the Constitution was sufficient to discourage their efforts, and they came to the conclusion that constitutional amendments was the only way out of the woods.

One of the bills seeks to amend Section 177 of the Constitution, which reads: The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual company, corporation or association, municipally or political sub-division of the State, nor shall the Commonwealth become an owner or stockholder in, nor make donation to any company, association or corporation; nor shall the Commonwealth construct a railroad or other highway."

The other measure provides an amendment to Section 158 of the Constitution, which in substance prohibits cities, towns and counties from incurring indebtedness for any purpose to an amount exceeding the following named maximum percentages on the value of their taxable property: Cities of the first and second class, 10 per cent; third and fourth class, 5 per cent; fifth and sixth, 3 per cent; counties 2 per cent.

By the addition of the words "except for road purposes," the bridge is taken entirely off these two sections of the Constitution in the matter of road construction. If the amendments are adopted at the November election, Senator Bosworth proposes to introduce a bill in the Legislature two years hence which will provide for the establishment of a State good roads fund by an annual levy on all taxable property in the State.

The bill will contain a clause which provides for the State to loan to counties from this fund any amount desired for the construction of roads

at an interest rate of 1 or 2 per cent the counties to repay the loan with interest in fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years.

There can be no objections to such a bill from the cities and counties already having fine, modern roads, for the tax levy for the State fund in those sections will be only in the nature of a loan to the State, to be repaid with interest after a certain term of years.

Senators Bosworth and Wyatt are confident that the bill looking to the amending of the Constitution will be adopted by the present General Assembly, and that the people will endorse the amendment at the November election.

In the event of their failure they are frank to admit that they can see no future for the good roads movement.

JUST A FEW HERE KNOW OF THIS

Says Home-made Treatment Cures Rheumatism.

Shake the Ingredients Well in the Bottle and Take a Teaspoon Full at Each Meal.

When an eminent authority announced in the *Scranton (Pa.) Times* that he had found a new way to treat that dread American disease, Rheumatism, with just common, every-day drugs found in any drug store, the physicians were slow indeed to attach much importance to his claim. This was only a few months ago. To-day nearly every newspaper in the country, even the metropolitan dailies are announcing it and the splendid results achieved. It is so simple that any one can prepare it at home at small cost. It is made up as follows: Get from any good prescription pharmacy Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking in a bottle and take in tea-spoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime. These are all simple ingredients, making an absolutely harmless home remedy at little cost.

Rheumatism, as every one knows, is a symptom of deranged kidneys. It is a condition produced by the failure of the kidneys to properly filter or strain from the blood the uric acid and other matter which, if not eradicated, either in the urine or through the skin pores, remains in the blood, decomposes and forms about the joints and muscles, causing the untold suffering and deformity of rheumatism.

This prescription is said to be a splendid healing, cleansing and invigorating tonic to the kidneys, and give almost immediate relief in all forms of bladder and urinary troubles and backache. He also warns people in a leading New York paper against the discriminate use of many patent medicines.

Vegetables As Medicine.

Watercress is an excellent blood purifier.

Lettuce has a soothing effect on the nerves and is excellent for sufferers from insomnia.

Tomatoes are good for a torpid liver but should be avoided by gouty people.

Celery is a nerve tonic; onions also are a tonic for the nerves.

Spinach has great aperient qualities, and is far better than medicine for sufferers from constipation.

Beetroots is fattening and good for people who want to put on flesh.

Parsnips possess the same virtues as sarsaparilla.

Cranberries correct the liver.

Asparagus stimulates the kidneys.

Bananas are beneficial to sufferers from chest complaints.

Celery contains sulphur and helps to ward off rheumatism.

Honey is a good substitute for cod liver oil.

The juice of a lemon is excellent for sore throat, but should not be swallowed, but used as a gargle.

Carrots are excellent for gout.

The Limit of Life.

The most eminent medical scientists are unanimous in the conclusion that the generally accepted limitation of human life is many years below the attainment possible with the advanced knowledge of which the race is now possessed. The critical period, that determines its duration, seems to be between 50 and 60; the proper care of the body during this decade cannot be too strongly urged; carelessness then being fatal to longevity. Nature's best helper after 50 is Electric Bitters, the scientific tonic medicine that revitalizes every organ of the body. Guaranteed by all druggists 50c.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

OUR CLUBBING RATES.

THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Herald.....	\$1.35
THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Daily Herald.....	3.25
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THE REPUBLICAN and St. Louis Globe-Democrat.....	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Home and Farm.....	1.25
THE REPUBLICAN and Lippencott's and Cosmopolitan...	3.25
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week Owensboro Inquirer	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Daily Owensboro Inquirer.....	3.75
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THE REPUBLICAN and National Magazine	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Taylor-Trotwood Magazine.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and New Idea Woman's Magazine...	1.35

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plus Profits, 12,500

This is your Bank. Come In.

DIRECTORS.

Gabe Likens, Alvin Rowe, Burch Felix, Jim Polk, Stevens, Z. Wayne Griffin.

TILLERS OF THE SOIL

Will Make no Mistake by Visiting the Reliable and Well Known Firm of

WILLIAMS & MILLER

For anything they need on the farm. They handle Plows of all kinds and makes, Disc Harrows, steel and wood frame Harrows, riding and walking Cultivators, Wagons of the best makes and buggies for young folks and old folks.

In Addition

We have the best equipped shop in Ohio county, fitted with the latest improved machinery and appliances and besides all kinds of general Blacksmithing can do many jobs in first-class shape that other shops cannot do at all. Everything at very moderate prices.

WILLIAMS & MILLER,

BEAVER DAM, - KENTUCKY.

Hartford Republican

Issued by the Hartford Publishing Company.
(INCORPORATED.)

C. M. HANKEET, Editor
C. E. SMITH, Editor

TELEPHONES.
Cumberland.....34.
Rough River.....22.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Examine the label on your paper, if it is not correct notify us.

Get ready for a busy spring.

The A. S. of E. is not dead and its enemies cannot kill it.

Let us have more public improvement, and less politics in Kentucky.

Looks like the registration certificate will soon be a thing of the past.

The people make parties and platforms, and they must make nominations.

About half of the legislative session is over, and no special harm has been done so far.

We have had enough scandal at our charitable institutions. Let them be taken out of politics.

When the South is touched by the lowering of tariff schedules, she will cry out against the lowering of those schedules, just as she did a few years ago on the question of free sugar.

Some people seem to think that the tariff can be "taken out of politics." If there is any well defined issue between the two parties it is the tariff and it will continue to be so. It cannot be taken out of politics.

It is charged that the President's special message to Congress was written with a view of influencing the Republican nomination for the Presidency. We can scarcely credit such a charge in view of President Roosevelt's well known advocacy of Civil Service, and a "square deal."

Mr. M. S. Ragland, chairman of the Republican County Committee has issued a call for the election of precinct committeemen in each precinct to be held Saturday, March 7. It is important that the very best and most enthusiastic party workers should be chosen and Republicans should all turn out to their precinct convention.

President Eliot, of Harvard University, in a lecture recently delivered says that "the tariff and labor unions are the two great enemies of liberty." So the fight on the tariff, which protects American labor from the pauper labor of Europe, and the fight on organized labor are one and the same. Tariff reform and hospitality toward organized labor fit well together. Will labor be fooled by its enemies, under such guise?

The special message sent to Congress by the President last week, was a warm one. It dealt mainly with business abuses. We heartily approve its reference to the enactment of a law which will fill the place of the one recently enacted by the Supreme Court known as the employers liability law. The present lack of up of the Supreme Court is not very favorable to organized labor. Members of Congress, however, depend upon the people for support in the Capitol, and they will do well to place their ears to the ground occasionally.

Wage Reduction of Course.

There can be no question of improvement in our industrial situation until the cost of production has been reduced through a reduction of material and wages.

The lower level of wages would facilitate both consumption and production, and would mean that wages of labor, measured in what wages would buy, and that is the only way of measuring any thing.

This is where the Free-Trade invariably lands—must land. His argument otherwise would not have a leg to stand on. Always a reduction of wages. It is a reduction ad absurdum to say that wages would buy as much then as now.

They do not do it anywhere in the world. Lower wages always mean, always must mean, that the wage earner buys less; that his standard of living is lowered along with his wages; that his purchasing power is diminished so much that the reduced demand is felt in every line of productive enterprise.

The best that can happen to all these things is that they should have plenty wherewith to buy. The worst that can happen—the thing that under low Tariff or Free-Trade conditions always happens—is that wages shall be lowered to a point where nothing is left after the bare necessities of a reduced scheme of

living have been provided for.—New York "Journal of Commerce."

Invites Disaster.

A sort of personal political doctrine has supplanted original party policy and principles; the solemn declarations of Republican platforms are violated with impunity, and the principles of Protection to American industry no longer commands decent respect among a large element of Republicans. To an extent the party has stolen the doctrine upon which the Democratic party has gone to ignominious defeat with a single exception in forty years, and it may possibly succeed in engrafting that doctrine into the party expression of faith in the coming national convention. Free-Trade is no longer held to be the instrument of disaster, the lesson of experience having been forgotten. The cry is for the bars to be let down; American labor has no claims that are paramount to the cheap labor of foreign countries. Free-Trade and reciprocity in competitive products take precedence over the time-honored principle of Protection. The people have become so hypnotized and infatuated over certain "policies" as regards corporate wealth that every other vital principle of Republicanism is sidetracked.

It will be indeed remarkable if this does not result in disaster in the near future. It certainly invites it.

The fable hold the principles of the Republican party have upon the masses of those who claim to belong to that organization is cause for genuine apprehension.—Day City Tribune

Notice.

As Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Ohio County, it becomes my duty to notify each precinct chairman that the selection of precinct chairmen shall be made at 2 o'clock P. M., on the first Saturday in March of each presidential election year, at the place of holding the last previous election in said precinct. In each precinct in Ohio County, the term of office for such precinct chairman shall begin when the State Republican convention is held to nominate a candidate for president, and they shall hold their offices for a term of four years and until their successors are elected and qualified. It is therefore ordered and directed that a precinct Mass convention be held in each of the voting precincts in Ohio county at 2 o'clock p. m., Standard time for the selection of precinct Chairman on Saturday the 7th day of March, 1908.

M. S. RAGLAND.

Ch'm'n, Rep. Ex. Com.

Attention Tobacco Growers.

All tobacco growers in Ohio county who do and who do not belong to the American Society of Equity are requested to meet at the court house in Hartford Saturday, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of considering the acreage question and to outline plans for 1908, which will affect every grower of tobacco. This is not done with a purpose of ignoring the A. S. of E., but to strengthen it, by bringing about united effort.

WATT TAYLOR.

Ch'm'n Finance Com., A. S. of E.

RENDEZ.

Feb. 4.—Simon Stephens was at Simmons' Station, on legal business last Wednesday.

S. B. Gray, of Russellville, and Geo. Horn, of Beaver Dam, were here last Wednesday.

Dr. J. O. McKenney, of Taylor Mines and C. M. Baggery of Louisville and John T. Edwards of Beaver were here last Thursday.

Chilton Smith of Simmons station, was here Friday.

Hud Hedlin was in Central City, Friday.

Miss Audrie Dexter of Beaver Dam, was the guest of her sister Mrs. F. O. and Mrs. T. O. Baker, Saturday.

John Mitchell of Hillside, was here Saturday.

Thomas Gray spent Saturday and Sunday in Caneyville.

John F. Hocker of Bevier was here Sunday.

S. A. Bratcher of Hartford and Rhea Armstrong of Letchfield were here yesterday.

H. T. Vance and H. V. Money of Louisville, and Rufus Heard of Beaver Dam were here today.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Francis has returned home from New Augustine Fla. where they had been for the past five months for their health.

Mrs. Thomas Gray is visiting in Caneyville, at this writing.

Mrs. Martha Fulkerson is visiting her daughter Mrs. Jas. Espey, at Jasonville Ind., at this writing.

Kentucky State Troops to go to Indianapolis.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Gov. Willson has notified the war department he will send one regiment to participate in the maneuvers at Fort Benjamin Harrison near Indianapolis, in September. The department has notified the Governor that it will pay all the expenses of one regiment and assist in bearing the expenses of the rest of the Kentucky National Guard. The Governor is asked to send two more regiments.

TO GET IN SAME BOAT.

All Tobacco Growers To Act In Harmony.

Meeting Called for Davless County to Take Steps to Limit Crop.

It is believed that the two factions of tobacco growers in Davless county and which has extended somewhat to surrounding counties will soon be working in harmony and that Equity will be stronger than ever in the Green River country. An important meeting of growers of all elements has been called to meet at Owensboro tomorrow and it is thought that this may prove the forerunner of a better understanding.

The committee consisting of Henry S. Henry, John King and Hiram Markberry has issued the following call for the mass meeting:

Recognizing the importance of keeping the acreage of tobacco down in keeping with the demand and also appreciating the fact that unless some concerted action and a plan be adopted whereby the growers will, in writing, pledge themselves in an agreement not to grow only a specified amount of tobacco in the year 1908, we, the undersigned, hereby make a call for every tobacco grower, whether in the past he affiliated with the Home or Louisville warehouse or whether he acted independently, to meet at the court house in Owensboro at 10 a. m., Saturday, Feb. 8, to take steps whereby the sense of the entire county can be taken as to whether we will limit the acreage in 1908. We believe that it is important for every grower in the county together by one plan or another, namely, all cut the 1908 crop to an agreed plan or let all grow whatever acreage he pleases. We urge that all tobacco growers be present, as we wish to make arrangements whereby the county will be canvassed closer than ever before on the acreage, as unless 95 per cent. of the growers sign said agreement all will be allowed to grow whatever one pleases.

Town Taxes Due.

The tax recently levied by the City Council of Hartford is now due and I am ready to collect same. Please do not neglect the matter, but get ready to pay on first request.

29-4 S. H. SEIBERT, Marshal.

For Sale

Thirty two inch Wool Carding Machine, including picker, automatic card grinder, belting and all necessary tools. If taken at once price \$100.

J. W. Ford,

Prop. Hartford Water Mills.

OLATON.

Olnton Feb. 3.—Mr. W. P. Miller and wife and three children Misses Elizabeth and Pauline, and Master Ly-one, of Kosmosdale, are visiting Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lyons.

The W. O. W. lodge, met at their regular meeting Saturday night and received four new members. The W. O. W. Clerk, Mr. J. F. Allen was absent on account of sickness.

Mrs. Jane Payton who has been ill is slowly improving.

Mr. H. G. Daniel's little boy who has pneumonia fever is some better at this writing.

Mrs. H. E. Monroe is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Ora Monroe of Grayson County who Dr. J. S. Hean was called to see one day last week is very low at this writing.

Mr. W. B. McDaniel went to Owensboro Saturday on business.

Herman Monroe is very sick at this writing.

Mr. Charlie Payton of near Cane Run

Why Refer to Doctors

Because we make medicines for them. We tell them all about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and they prescribe it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. They trust it. Then you can afford to trust it. Ask your own doctor.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured at
SAKAPARILLA, N. J.
PILLS.
HAIR VIGOR.
We have no secret. We publish the formulae of all our medicines.

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

was the guest of his grandmother Mrs. James Payton Sunday.

Mr. C. N. McDaniel has been suffering very much the last five weeks with boils he has eleven on his neck.

Mr. R. L. Ames is on the sick list.

Mr. J. F. Allen has been confined to his room for the last three or four days with la grip.

HANCOCK UNION GOES ON RECORD.

It Would Limit The Acreage— Would Require License For Excess.

The Hancock county union of the A. S. of E. met in regular session at Hawesville on Saturday, February 1. Owing to the bad weather the attendance was not large, but as all those present were old line, true blue members, they held a very enthusiastic meeting.

The secretary made his annual report, which was adopted.

The chief business transacted at this meeting was the following committee reports, which were adopted.

We, the committee on resolutions of the Hancock county union of the A. S. of E., in session at Hawesville Ky., report as follows:

Whereas, we find that a few of the farmers remaining outside the society for the purpose of raising and having raised on their farms large crops of tobacco which they place on the open market at good prices, caused by the efforts of the members of the A. S. of E., in inviting and assisting the trust to continue their ruinous fight upon the tobacco growers of the commonwealth.

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the farmers of Hancock county by the conviction that the curtailing of the tobacco of 1908 is the only salvation for the tobacco grower of Kentucky and that it is better to prevent than to punish crimes, and that the condition of the masses of our people demand this step.

Therefore, be it resolved, in the name of the farmers of Hancock county, we do hereby petition the general assembly now in session to enact a law providing a tax of \$50 for all tobacco raised in excess of 10,000 hills to the man.

J. G. KELLY,

TAYLOR BRUNER.

H. F. STRATTON.

Committee.

The committee presented the follow-

ENGLAND SAYS NO ALUM IN FOOD

and strictly prohibits
the sale of alum
baking powder—

So does France
So does Germany

The sale of alum foods has been made illegal in Washington and the District of Columbia, and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious.

To protect yourself against alum,
when ordering baking powder,

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

and be very sure you get Royal.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.



ing bill to be presented to the Kentucky legislature:

An act to protect the farmers and tobacco growers of the state of Kentucky:

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky:

Sec. 1.—It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to raise or permit to be raised on any land owned, rented or leased by them or under their control in any one year more than 10,000 hills to each hand—actually employed in raising said tobacco, and who is a male not under 16 years of age.

Sec. 2.—Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section and of the bill, shall on conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined the sum of \$50 for each offense, which fine shall go to the benefit of the public

school in the district in which said offense occurred.

Sec. 3.—As the time for preparing the 1908 crop of tobacco is now at hand, an emergency is hereby declared to exist and this law shall take effect from and after its passage.

On motion it was decided to meet in special session on Saturday, Feb. 15, for the purpose of receiving dues and arranging for the acreage proposition.

All locals are urged to get into action and send as many delegates as possible. Mr. Sharp, of Ohio county will come to this meeting if possible, and as he is the State organizer, and an able speaker, we should turn out to meet him, and see what our prospects are for the future.

R. K. BLAKE,

Recording Secretary.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

PRE-INVENTORY SALE!

February 1st means Inventory, and Cash is much easier taken into account than Merchandise. For this reason we offer the public big reductions on OVERCOATS, ODDS AND ENDS SUITS, BROKEN SUITS, MENS' STYLES IN ODD PANTS, BROKEN LOTS OF MENS' AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, ETC.

REMNANTS FROM EVERY DEPARTMENT
AT A STRICTLY MONEY-SAVING PRICE.

First comes, first served. That means the early buyer will have the largest assortment to select from.
COME NOW!

E. P. Barnes & Bros.,
BEAVER DAM, KY.

FAIRS' SPECIALS.

To clean up our stock preparatory for Spring business. we are offering to the public through our

BIG SPECIAL SALE

COMMENCING FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH,

Continuing to Saturday, February 15, our entire stock of winter merchandise at cost. Besides our remnant winter stock, we will give you the advantage of some special prices on NEW SPRING ARRIVALS. Don't fail to avail yourself of this opportunity. Our special sales always mean values. This one means extra ordinary BARGAIN GIVING.

Staples.

Hoosier Domestic	6c
Best Prints	6c
Best 10c Toweling	8c
Apron Check Gingham	6c
Best Feather Tick	15c
Heavy 10c Outings	8c
Best 12c Percals	10c
Turkey Red Table Linen	19c
Good Dress Gingham	10c
Hope Bleach	10c

Notions.

Clark's Thread—six spools	25c
Best Brass Pins—2 for	5c
Hair Pins—2 for	5c
Pearl Buttons, dozen	2c
Buttermilk soap	6c
25c Hose-supporters	19c
10c Beading	7c
25c Belts	10c
Safety pins, per dozen	3c
Shoe laces per pair	1c
Garter Webb per yard	3c
Hook and eyes per card	1c

SPRING EMBROIDERIES.

Extraordinary values in Embroideries during this sale. Our 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c values, 9 cents. Also, 20c pieces sheer quality India Linen 12c values, 9 cents. DON'T MISS SEEING THEM.

Hosiery Specials.

Ladies 15c black Hose	9c
Boys 25c heavy Hose	19c
Ladies wool Hose	21c
Child's black ribbed Hose	9c

Underwear Reduction.

Men's fleeced Underwear	38c
Blue elastic Underwear	38c
Child's fleeced Shirts	19c
Ladies vests, 25c quality	19c
Infants vests	8c
Ladies Pants	19c

Handkerchiefs.

15 Dozen extra 15c and 25c values sheer quality, hem stitched or embroidered edge, every one a special value. Sale price 9c

Ribbons.

Pure Silk Ribbons, all shades, No. 9, 12, 16, 22, 40. Former price Ten to Twenty-five cents; Sale price 9c

Overcoats and Cloaks.

Former price not considered. Cost ignored. Only a few left. Must go at some price. Call during this sale. Means money saved to you.

For Sale a scholarship in the Hartford Business Institute, apply at this office.

Rev. H. C. Dunn, of Louisville, will preach at the Baptist church next Saturday night, Sunday morning and evening.

Notice the mammoth ad. of Barnard & Co on our eighth page. These people know how to advertise and are consequently enjoying a big trade.

Get your Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Fresh Meats, Etc., from us. Our prices are right and goods the best. SCHROADER & CO., Opposite City Bakery.

Mr. Chester Keown has been selected by the Post Office department as special weigher of mail and will go on duty in a few days, his run being between Horse Branch, and Owensboro. The position pays \$2.50 per day and lasts 3 months.

Mr. L. P. Crowder Rosine, who has been deputy for Sheriff R. B. Martin since his election has resigned to accept a position as Superintendent of an oil company's works at Jennings, La. Mr. Crowder has made an efficient accomodating and obliging official and his many friends regret his resignation.

Mine Workers May Meet at Louisville.

W. O. Smith president of the Western Kentucky district of the United Mine Workers of America, who passed through Louisville yesterday on his way home from the National Mine Workers' Convention, held at Indianapolis, said that he would call the annual convention of the Kentucky Miners, in all probability, said Mr. Smith the gathering will be held in Louisville, and the Coanell chambers used for the sessions.

Mr. Smith left for his home in Central City, only remaining in Louisville a few hours. He was accompanied by George Baker, who accompanied him as a delegate to the convention of the national organization. The convention of the miners will be followed by one of the operators, and then a joint session of both at which time wage scales will be agreed upon.

Mr. Smith said he was unable to say at the present time whether the wage scale for the year would be lower than the year just closed. There has been some talk of a reduction, but Mr. Smith said that in his opinion he believed that trade conditions had recovered sufficiently to make the threatened reduction unnecessary.

Senator Wright Wants to Go to Congress.

Central City, Ky., Feb. 3.—The Hon. J. W. Wright, senator from the Seventh district, has told his friends here that he will be a candidate for Congress in the Third district.

Mr. Wright is popular in this and adjoining counties and is prominent in labor circles, especially in the United Mine Workers.

BEAVER DAM.

Rev. A. B. Gardner filled his regular appointment here Sunday morning and night.

Mr. Lyle the contractor of the New school building turned the keys over to the Trustees and the building was accepted on the 3rd inst. The installing of the heater has begun and the building will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

Mr. Harry Monroe has purchased part of the lot between D. W. T. McKenney and Mr. Oscar Stevens and has begun the erection of a nice dwelling which will be a credit to the town.

Mr. J. E. Morris purchased from Mr. Samuel Mason the Buck Millard farm near town, Mr. Mason will give possession at once.

Mr. Albert Chinn has purchased from Joe Ford his farm west of Beaver Dam.

Mr. K. V. Williams is in Louisville this week on business.

Mr. C. W. Kemmerlain, The Architect, of Owensboro was in town Monday.

Miss Klitve Rhoads entertained a few of her friends at Ellich on Thursday night last.

Miss Lizzie Stevens of Rockport spent Sunday with her parents here.

Miss Pearl Pate and Mr. Clarence Ashley of Melferly spent Sunday afternoon in town.

Mr. J. F. Alford is on the sick list.

Cat Sucked Breath, Killed Infant.

Mayfield, Ky., Feb. 3.—An infant child of Eugene Dowdy, five miles west of here, was found dead in its cradle this morning. The child was put to bed in a healthy condition, and its death at first was a mystery, until the theory was advanced that a large cat, which slept with the baby, had sucked its breath.

Notice to Local Union.

As the annual dues of all members fell due on the first of January it is important that we, at an early date, pay up. To this end I urgently request each and every member to attend the next regular meeting of this local and pay his dues.

S. L. STEVENS, Pres.

BY C. E. SMITH, Sec.

BECKHAM TO BE ASKED TO QUIT

Supporters Have Grown Weary of His candidacy

Believed That He Will Heed the Demand and Caucus will Nominate

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3.—A petition signed practically by all the Democratic members of the two houses of the Legislature is being prepared and will soon be presented to J. C. W. Beckham asking him to withdraw as a candidate for United States Senator. If he does withdraw as it is believed that he will when he sees that the Democrats are determined to choose some other man an old-fashioned caucus will be held and the Democrats will then select some man, Mr. Beckham's name not to be allowed to be presented to the caucus, on whom all can agree and who will then be elected. This is the plan which is now being proposed to settle the senatorial race, and it comes nearer being a solution than anything which has yet been suggested. The only reason that there has been any hitch is that the Democrats have not been able, as yet to agree on some man to be elected after Mr. Beckham steps down. It is said that several men have been suggested but objections have been offered to nearly all of these and thus far none has been agreed upon.

This plan is to be presented to Mr. Beckham by the men who are now voting for him, but who know that he cannot be elected, and who have grown weary of seeing the days pass without an election. Many of these are not for Mr. Beckham and are voting for him only because they think he is the nominee or because they feel bound by pledges given during the campaign before the election. This has always been the weakness of Mr. Beckham's position the men who went voting for him were not for him at heart. It is said that there is good prospect that Mr. Beckham will withdraw and that some other man can be selected and the senatorial deadlock broken before many days have passed.

BIGGEST CHECK IN HISTORY OF BANK.

Seabee Deposit Bank Pays \$56,800 to Members of Tobacco Association.

The largest check ever paid the Seabee Deposit Bank was for fifty-six thousand eight hundred dollars, which was paid out through the Farmers' National Bank of Clay, for the 1906 crop of tobacco pooled at that place.

The Farmers' National Bank at Clay is paying out the money for both the 1906 and 1907 crops of tobacco pooled at Clay, and has already Cashier Cordis Hearin informs us, distributed to the growers of that vicinity \$125,000 on account of the two crops. —Green River News.

Killed His own Daughter.

Eldorado, Ark., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Felix Jones, eighteen years old bride was shot and instantly killed today by her father, Andrew Bradshaw, as she attempted to shield her husband. Bradshaw, who was angered by his daughter's recent marriage to Jones, today went to the latter's home with a shot gun. After the two men exchanged sharp words Bradshaw raised his gun. Mrs. Jones sprang in front of her husband and was shot dead. Bradshaw was arrested and placed in jail here.

A Flourishing Church.

Pastor Rev. B. F. Jenkins closed one of the greatest meetings in the history of the West Point Baptist Church Sunday, January 26. There were 18 professions of faith and 23 additions to the church. Never was the church so thoroughly wrought up as during these meetings. A bright future lies before this old church. Her Sunday School observed Foreign Mission day last Sunday and the offerings that day amounted to \$26.65. The Sunday School and church presented to their Superintendent, L. W. Tichenor, a handsome gold watch and chain of which he is justly proud. May the blessings of God rest on all that contributed to these valuable gifts.

HERBERT.

Feb. 4.—Rev. Wm. H. Brainer of Meade County was called as pastor of Panther Creek Church, Saturday. There was a double wedding at St. Thomas church this morning, Mr. Ed. Thomas of Knottsville and Miss Beale, Payne, of Knottsville and Miss Beale, Payne of this place. Mr. Dick Payne, Ada L. Gossett, Taft.

and Miss Lizzie Robey, both of this place.

Mr. Arthur Burdett and Mr. Oliver Hoover of this place have gone to Bowling Green to school.

Mr. Oscar Haynes is sick.

Miss Mattie Barnett visited Mrs. Sam Hawkins of Whitesville Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Phillips and son James visited at R. M. Miller's Monday.

Mr. Leslie Hinds is quite sick.

Mr. Jesse Swope is building a new residence on his farm.

Mr. Ab Chambers of Oakton Ky., visited relatives here last week.

Mr. Henry Haynes of Hendersonburg visited Mr. Ed Miller last week.

Notice

The Kentucky Light and Power Co., will pay \$10 reward for information leading to conviction of any one guilty of breaking light bulbs or in any way injuring purposely the light service in Hartford. The offense is a penitentiary one.

Kentucky Light & Power Co. By E. G. Barriass, Mgr.

FARMERS MUST CONTROL THE ACREAGE

And Must Also Look Closely After Marketing What Is Produced.

I see many are losing sight of Equity under the acreage plan, cut the acreage if you want to. It will be easier to control a small crop than a large one but remember you must control what you sell if you would get a fair price. All our success has been gained by holding our tobacco until we get our price. Men will tell you supply and demand rule the market. We believe this and Equity says supply the demand and stop until the market needs more. Then supply it as needed. This is true; supply and demand.

Let the farmer get down to a business proposition. You can do this only by standing by Equity. Revive all the locals. Get together. Pay your dues. Start Equity on a boom. You will need it next fall. I have no objection to the acreage plan, but I don't believe for a minute that it has yet made any difference in the prices. No reasonable man denies that it was pooling and controlling the supply that did this. Make the crop large or small but always control it if you would win. You can never do this if each man sells independent of his neighbor. You tried this in past years with short crops and large crops, yet the size of crops did not seem to make much difference in the price. Think of the present crop at the best prices since 1871, yet it is the largest crop ever raised, 662,429,000 pounds, nearly 700,000,000. Now stop and ask yourself what made the price. The answer comes down the line Equity, pooling, controlling the supply. Now, men don't say I am against the acreage plan. I have stood by it for four long years but you can't win unless you fix your price and sell together.

J. W. DUNN,

Whitesville, Ky.

BEGS PERMISSION TO REMAIN IN JAIL.

Boy Who Killed Another Does Not Want to Stay at Home.

Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 3.—John Dougherty, twelve years of age, has returned to the Davless county jail and asked to be locked up. On Friday Dougherty was held over to the grand jury on the charge of murder. He stuck a butcher knife into Ben Head's abdomen, causing his death in a few days. Head was fourteen years of age. On account of the boy's youth he was released on the promise that he would go to his home and return before the Circuit Court at the April term. When the boy returned to the jail he told Jailer Calhoun that he could not remain at home any longer. "I just can't stay at home any longer. Won't you please lock me up," he said.

Jailer Calhoun endeavored to persuade the boy to return home, but he would not do it. Finally he allowed the boy to enter the jail. It is probable that the boy will be tried at an early date and sent to the Reform School at Lexington.

Honor Role.

The following patrons of The Republic since our last issue:

Mrs. G. L. Thompson, Fayette, Ala., Ernest Ellis, Hartford, H. C. Wright, Magan, D. C. Black, East Hartford, T. J. Smith, Hartford, W. P. Goff, Centertown, Judge W. B. Taylor, Hartford, Klah J. McKenney, Louisville, George Hickey, North Hartford, Mrs. Payne of this place, Mr. Dick Payne, Ada L. Gossett, Taft.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Illinois Central Railroad—Time Table.

North Bound.	South Bound.
No. 182 due 8:38 a. m.	No. 121 due 11:51 a. m.
No. 123 due 1:30 p. m.	No. 160 due 2:45 p. m.
No. 162 due 5:45 p. m.	No. 131 due 8:24 p. m.

W. S. Howard, No Creek, was a pleasant caller Monday.

The ground hog and Gov. Beckham both saw their shadows.

For Sale—Four work mules, apply to C. W. Crumes, Rosine Ky.

Mr. R. J. Mason, Buford, called to see us while in town Tuesday.

Highest price in cash for furs of all kinds. U. S. CARSON.

Rev. Virgil Elgin returned Tuesday from a two weeks stay at Central City Marion and Hopkinsville.

We promised as many as two specials each week. Have outdone ourselves this week. Barnard & Co. always make good.

Mr. C. R. Campbell is quite ill of erysipelas at his home in Hartford.

Mrs. J. A. King, Beaver Dam, is the guest of her son, Dr. R. W. King, City.

Judge John S. Wilkes, of the Tennessee Supreme Court, died in Pulaski, Tenn.

Why pay more? Buy at Barnard & Co's get better goods for less money!

Editor C. E. Smith went to Louisville Monday on business, returning Tuesday.

Ever get left? Don't fail to patronize the Yellow Tag Sale at Barnard & Co's, then you will not.

Mrs. W. P. Hies—Rockport is the guest of Mrs. G. B. Likens and other relatives and friends.

Miss Florence Jones has returned after an absence of several weeks at her home at Drakeboro.

Mr. Joseph Westfield, Pleasant Ridge a brother of Mr. F. M. Westfield, of Hartford is quite ill.

Mr. W. P. Goff, Centertown, came to see us while in town Monday and renewed his faith in The Republican.

Mr. E. P. Moore has moved into the M. T. Likens residence on Frederica street which was recently vacated by Mr. Lee Royal.

Dr. A. B. Riley who has for the past three years been located at Narrows, has moved to Hartford for the practice of his profession.

Mrs. S. T. Barnett returned from Hanson, Hopkins county, Monday, when she had been called on account of serious illness of her mother.

Mr. Klah McKinney, Louisville, formerly of Beaver Dam, representing Robison Norton & Co., paid us a pleasant call while here Tuesday.

We sell 18 pounds best Granulated Sugar for \$1.00. Everything else in the Grocery line in proportion.

SCHROADER & CO., Opposite City Bakery.

Mr. Watt Taylor, Matanzas, who is chairman of the tobacco finance committee, of Ohio county, was in town Tuesday looking after the interest of his committee.

If you want those hurry orders for groceries filled carefully and promptly better call Home Phone 133, and Schroader & Co. will deliver the goods.

FAMOUS RELICS SOLD AT AUCTION

Flag of Chesapeake And
"Balaklava Bugle."

Bunting Brings \$4,250 and the
Horn That Urged on Light
Brigade, \$1,500

The flag of the American man-of-war Chesapeake and the "Balaklava Bugle," two of the most valuable war relics of a collection of antiquities that belonged to the late C. G. Middlebrook, have been purchased at auction sale by American buyers, says a London dispatch. The Chesapeake flag was captured in the fight with the British ship Shannon in 1813, and there was good bidding for the faded and torn piece of hunting, the authenticity of which is vouched for in a written history of ownership since Middlebrookman Grundy of the Royal Navy came into possession of the trophy nearly a century ago.

The flag was sold for \$4,250 to a London art dealer, who also purchased the bugle for \$1,500. It was upon this instrument that the order to the famous Light Brigade to charge in the battle of Balaklava was sounded.

The dealer admitted that these highly interesting curios had been purchased in America, but more than this he would not say. There was a rumor that he was acting for Cornelius Vanderbilt, but this was subsequently denied and London does not yet know into whose hands the flag and the bugle have fallen.

The auction of the Middlebrook curios has been going on for two days and has attracted much attention. When the time came to put up the flag the auction room was so crowded that many persons were unable to obtain admission. The man who finally secured the flag started the bidding with an offer of \$100, but he was soon challenged by other dealers, among whom was a representative of an American, who said he wanted the flag for the American Navy League. The price was soon run up to \$1,500. Here all other bidders dropped out and the contest was carried on by two dealers, both of whom were said to represent Americans. There was a long pause when the price had reached \$2,400, but then on bids of \$250 at a time it was rapidly forced up to \$4,250, at which figure the hammer fell.

As soon as the sale was made there were loud calls in the auction room of "Does it remain in England?" This being answered in the affirmative by someone who did not know that the English dealer was acting for an American, there was at once an outburst of loud cheering. This was quickly quieted, however, when the purchaser corrected the mistake.

It has been understood that the American Government had intended to make a bid for the Chesapeake flag, but it was later decided from Washington to leave the matter of the purchase in the hands of patriotic societies or private citizens.

The bidding for the Balaklava bugle was not so brisk and the price obtained is less than half what Mr. Middlebrook paid for this relic ten years ago.

Nature's Decoration.

During the past few months in Switzerland and France there have been brought to light several caverns in which petrification of water had wrought marvelous effects of crystalline decoration. The last of these to be announced is a magnificent grotto laid bare by a fall of rock of the Point du Talard, Canton of Belle Isle-en-Mer. The grotto is accessible at low tide.

Bob Y. Thomas.

Everybody in the Third Congressional district knows Bob Y. Thomas of Greenville. To not know him is to not read the papers. He has resorted to more stunts to get himself talked about than any ten men in the district. He rushes into print and lambs some one or another or finds fault with the general make-up of the universe, and as everybody knows Bob they say nothing but wonder where his lightning will next strike.

His latest effort to attract notice to himself and which resulted in nothing but the disgust of the few friends he had left, was his unwarranted attack on Governor Willson. In language unfit for publication in the columns of a paper intended for the family circle he charges the Governor with being "incompetent."

This from a man who has sworn to uphold the law and dignity of our Commonwealth. Language applicable only to the lowest ward heeler, in this instance applied to the man who

owes his election to the thousands of honest Democrats who had become tired of the reign of the men who had embezzled all the power in the state. A tirade directed against the man who promised to be the Governor of all the people, and in his every act has fulfilled that promise.

Thomas, the egotist, or Willson, which?

It is a Good Umbrella.

It was a sound, substantial umbrella, with a cheery wood stick. We found it hanging on a peg in the corner of our room in the hotel at Bruges (writes "P."). Such an umbrella could belong to none but an Englishman, and it at once occurred to us that it had been left behind by some former passing visitor. The umbrella was particularly interesting to me because I had foolishly come away from England without one. I eyed that umbrella as a small boy eyes a forbidden orchard. The next morning threatened rain, and I could not resist taking the umbrella tentatively from its peg, unrolling it and displaying its comfortable tent-like proportions. I put it back on the peg with a sigh and nobly went out unprotected. During the stay in Bruges my eyes and thoughts returned to the umbrella with strong fascination, and on the morning of leaving the temptation was still more acute. The angels of light and darkness struggled within me, but the good one triumphed, and we went to the station without the umbrella. We left our luggage in the hotel to be brought to us at the station by the boots. The Brussels train came in, but our luggage was missing. We took our seats, and at the last moment the boots rushed up, compensating for want of English by a large smile, and dragged our bags—and the umbrella. He threw it in to us, and the train departed. It is a good umbrella.—Manchester Guardian.

The Way to Succeed.

Here is a bit of advice that will go as far as any that was ever paid for: The only way to succeed is to be successful. Doesn't sound very profound, does it? It isn't. It's about as simple as anything that has ever been printed, and at first sight it may appear idiotic. But there is a lot in it. The man who succeeds is the man who brings to a successful termination every minute undertaking of every day's activity. The successful man's life is made up of a myriad of successes. If you let one little item of your day's work get by you without satisfying yourself that you have done your best on it you are preparing for a failure. A million treatises on how to be successful will not help you.

The trouble with too many of us is that we are so busy trying to see a great success in the future that we can't see the chances for little successes under our noses. Heaven is not reached at a single bound, and neither is success. The only way to succeed is to be successful. It is worth thinking over.—St. Paul News.

The Original Tobogganer.

The otter was the original tobogganer and his slide the first of its kind deliberately chosen. Whence came his information? I know not. Turn if you can the leaves of nature's wonderful volume back to the opening chapters of animal life for information upon this and countless other curious traits. Maybe the primal otter saw a cube of ice break from its parent glacier and go sliding down a polished path to the sea. He may have then tried the feat himself under the notion that such sliding was rare good fun for otters. Quilen sabe? Wherever the otter may have obtained his idea of sliding, he has neither lost it nor improved upon it. He slides as his forebears did for love of sliding, but he does not altogether depend upon snow and ice. During summer earth slides serve well enough, and these will surely be found on the banks of streams frequented by otters.—Outing.

Westminster Abbey Customs.

Burial in Westminster abbey is not of course a question of money, but there are certain fees charged for interment within that ancient pile. Formerly the fees amounted to £150 or £160. Dean Stanley introduced many reforms in the scale of charges, with the result that the maximum cost is now £111 4s. 2d. It may, however, be £20 less. The variations in the cost arise in connection with the contribution demanded for the fabric fund, which is £26 or £36 or £46, according to the place of interment. Other items in the bill are £34 2s. 2d. for fees to the dean, canons, choir and vergers and £31 2s. on account of silk scarfs, hats and gloves to the clergy, choir and vergers, which were formerly provided by the undertaker and charged in his account.—Westminster Gazette.

Grounds for Suspicion.

The artist came in and seated himself with a foreign and unaccustomed air, a slight something of hauteur the woman thought.

"My laird," he began, "come to me this morning and told me to have anything I wanted done in the way of improvements in my apartments. He told me to spare no expense."

The woman looked at him hard. "I begin to suspect you," said she, "of having paid your rent."—New York Press.

Fish Have No Eyelids.

Goldfish do not close their eyes because they have no eyelids. There exist in fishes no genuine eyelids, but in some (mackerel and sea mullet) there is a transparent film over the anterior surface of the eyeball, and in certain sharks there is a nictitating or cleansing membrane that is regulated by a special muscle.—St. Nicholas.

BALANCE OF POWER

In the Kentucky Senatorial Contest
Apparently Held by
Liquor Men.

THEY MAY DECIDE ELECTION

It is Now Openly Hinted That Opponents of County Unit Bill Are Ready to Favor the Side That Favors Them—Some Interesting Capitol Gossip.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 4.—Another week has passed and the senatorial race seems no nearer a solution than it did three weeks ago. The deadlock still holds firm and unless the temperance question can cut the Gordian knot there is no prospect of an election at this session of the legislature. The temperance fight has already buttressed into the senatorial race, however, and may be the one thing that will cause an election. There are several members of the legislature who are reputed to be more strongly interested in preventing the passage of the bill extending the county unit law to every county in the state, than in the election of a senator or in any other legislation. If the Democrats or a



GOV. AUGUSTUS WILLSON.

majority of them, try to pass this bill then, it is asserted, that these liquor members will vote for and elect the Republican nominee for senator. If the Republicans vote and work for the county unit bill, then these liquor men will not vote for the Republican nominee. The liquor men seem to hold the balance of power and want to use it to further their interests. They are opposed to Beckham because of his temperance views, but they do not want to vote for Bradley unless the exigencies of the temperance bills require such a course. That is the situation now, and if anyone can guess what will happen he can do more than any man in Frankfort.

Senator Hubble of Lincoln county has introduced a bill in the senate which requires all legal reserve life insurance companies doing business in Kentucky to invest 80 per cent of the reserve on all outstanding policies issued in Kentucky, in Kentucky securities, such as state, county or city bonds, mortgages on real estate and mortgages on tobacco that is pooled by some responsible organization which is operated in the interest of the tobacco growers. The primary object of the bill is, of course, to prevent the enormous reserve funds of the big insurance companies from being held and invested in New York alone. The Kentucky legislature has no control of these insurance companies. It is true, but it can pass a law to the effect that no company can do business in Kentucky unless it invests a part of the money it earns from Kentucky policy holders in Kentucky securities. This same bill with the tobacco feature left out was introduced in the legislature two years ago, but the influence of the insurance companies smothered it. It will be quite a feather in Senator Hubble's cap if he can put his bill through and thus help the tobacco raisers bring the tobacco trust to terms.

Judging from the number of bills introduced, the members of this legislature are anxious to do something for both the living and dead soldiers. Senator Renaker has offered a bill providing for a pension of \$125 per year to all disabled and indigent Confederate soldiers, and Senator Hogan offered one amending the law governing the Confederate Home so that a Confederate soldier who is entitled to become an inmate of the home may if he chooses remain with his family and draw the amount for his support that would be paid for his maintenance at the home. The bill to appropriate \$25,000 for a monument or memorial to the Confederate and Union soldiers at the Vicksburg National park, Vicksburg, Miss., has already been approved by the senate committee and will likely pass without any serious opposition. This is considered a small amount when compared with the \$200,000 appropriated for the same purpose by Illinois, \$200,000 by Iowa, \$100,000 by Little Rhode Island, and similar amounts by many other states. Ken-

tucky was represented by twelve regiments at the siege of Vicksburg, including both the Union and Confederate forces, and she should not lag behind the other states in paying fitting tribute to her brave sons that fell on that famous battle ground.

Several bills have been introduced this session to make eight hours a legal day's work for several different classes of laboring men, but the legislature itself has much shorter hours than that. As a matter of fact the legislature does not learn how to work till the last three weeks of a session. For the highest part of the sixty-day term they just loaf along and take things easy. They meet about 11 o'clock in the morning, go through with some unimportant routine work till noon, then take a ballot for United States senator and adjourn for the day. It is true that some committee meetings are held in the afternoon and at night, but so far this year the senatorial race seems to have demoralized all attempts to get down to hard work. It has been suggested that better results could be obtained if the legislators were paid a fixed salary for their full term instead of the five dollars a day they now receive. Senator Nat Cureton of Louisville has offered a bill providing that all legislators shall receive \$40 per month for their full two-year term, and the lieutenant governor to receive \$2,500 per year. It is not believed that this bill will pass, however, and if it should pass it would not apply to the present legislature, as the salary of an official cannot be changed after he has entered upon his duties.

Out of all the bills introduced looking to the securing of a better system of public roads, it is believed that some one good measure will be adopted. The constitution does not permit state aid to road-building, but state aid seems to be the only solution of the problem. With this idea in view, Senator Bosworth has introduced a bill providing for a vote on the proposition to amend the constitution that the state may lend its credit to any county to help that county build good roads. The plan is to have a county vote to issue bonds for a certain amount to build roads, and then the state will endorse the bonds, and thus the money can be raised to carry on the work. Other states have even gone farther than this. In New York the state contributes 50 per cent of the cost of all roads, California and Colorado pay all the cost, Massachusetts pays all the cost, but requires the counties to refund one-half in six years. In Ohio the state pays 25 per cent, the county 50 per cent, the townships 15 per cent and the abutting property owners 10 per cent. In Pennsylvania the state pays 75 per cent. A large number of other states help the counties to a greater or less degree, to build the roads, and unless some measure is adopted by the legislature to promote road-building, Kentucky will soon drop behind her sister states and be known as the "hard-road state."

Kentucky has neglected her fish and game laws for so long or has failed to enforce them, that fish and game have almost become things of the past. Other states have rigid laws on this subject, and enforce them to the letter, but it has never been done in this state. In fact, there is an attempt at every session of the legislature to repeal the few restrictions as to fishing and hunting that are now on the statute books. Representative Hunter of Clark county has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a state game and fish commission, that shall appoint a game warden. The bill further provides for a gun license for all hunters of \$2 for pump or repeating guns and \$1 for other guns. It also provides for a license of \$1 for every fisherman who is a resident of the state and \$5 for all non-residents, and limits the amount of game and fish that may be taken in any one day.

Representative W. C. McChord of Washington county has offered a bill that he thinks will to a great extent solve the tobacco troubles in this state. His bill provides, first, that all persons, companies, corporations or governments that are engaged in manufacturing or buying tobacco in this state must first procure a license to do so from the state commissioner of agriculture; second, it provides that it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in growing tobacco to put on any growing plants any poisonous substance for the purpose of destroying worms or insects or for any other purpose; third, it makes it unlawful for any person having the possession of tobacco, the title of which is vested in another, to sell or otherwise dispose of such tobacco without the consent of the person in whom the title is vested. The latter clause is to prevent anyone who has pooled his tobacco from taking it out of the pool and selling it to the "trust."

About the first bill to pass the senate was the Bosworth bill, which authorizes, under certain conditions and restrictions, the use of the public highways, roads and turnpikes by persons, firms or corporations, engaged in the manufacture, transmission and distribution of electricity for lighting, heating and power purposes. The conditions and restrictions are that the fixtures of the said companies shall not in any way interfere with travel on public roads and the said transmission lines shall be under the reasonable control of the authorities having control of the roads. Nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent the property owners from obtaining damages for such rights, and the act shall not apply to any incorporated town or city.

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NAMELESS MARRIAGE IN EUROPE.

Almost Amounts to Modern
Sounding Husbandless Matrimony.

"The English woman has at least one advantage over her American sister," said a young woman who has just returned from a two years' stay in London, to a New York Evening Sun representative. "The English law does not require a wife to take her husband's surname. She can please herself."

That point was settled several years ago when Mrs. Fenwick Miller was elected on the London School Board. She had never taken her husband's name merely altering Miss into Mrs., and a formal protest was entered against her election because it was claimed that she had not stood under her legal name. This protest was referred to the law officers of the crown and they decided in her favor.

Now, there are a large number of society women in England, most of them widows, who have never taken the names of their husbands. They refuse to give up the title and position they already possess for the sake of using their husband's name. Of course, the question of changing the name and thus losing their identity in marriage is even more important to the professional woman whose well-known name is often of commercial value. In America, where the women use one name for business purposes, dreadful never to take the husband's name and thus losing their identity in marriage is even more important to the professional woman whose well-known name is often of commercial value. In America, where the women use one name for business purposes, dreadful never to take the husband's name and thus losing their identity in marriage is even more important to the professional woman whose well-known name is often of commercial value. In America, where the women use one name for business purposes, dreadful never to take the husband's name and thus losing their identity in marriage is even more important to the professional woman whose well-known name is often of commercial value.

Salt-peter from Air.

A government chemist has demon-

strated that saltpeter can be produced from the air by the aid of electricity at less than a quarter of its present cost.

Referring to the fact that nitric acid can be formed by passing electric currents through moist air between platinum poles, this scientist asserts that suitable apparatus is all that is now needed for the manufacture of nitrates on a large scale.

Lincoln-Breckenridge.

The likeness of the great commoner, Henry Clay, is not to displace the picture of the late Governor Willson Goebel upon the official checks of the state of Kentucky after all. Governor Willson yesterday notified State Superintendent of Printing J. W. Hedden to rescind the order for the picture of Clay. He said that he had decided to adorn the checks with an engraving of the great seal of Kentucky.

The governor has designed new figures for the seal, which he believes will carry out to a better extent the intent of the two figures grasping hands, under the motto, "United, We Stand; Divided, We Fall." The governor says that the seal was adopted in the days of the Whigs and the old Democrats; now the Whig party is no more, so he believes that a seal with a more modern application would prove more suitable. Accordingly he has made inquiries of leading citizens and students and says that the consensus of opinion was that the late General John C. Breckenridge could stand as a more typical Democrat than any one thought of. Of course Abraham Lincoln, a native of Kentucky, was chosen as the Republican. The new seals will bear the two male figures shaking hands under the time honored motto, and one of the men will have the features of General Breckenridge, while the other will be that of President Lincoln.

The governor believes that such a plan will meet the entire approval of all the people of the commonwealth.—Frankfort Journal.



Mill End and Yellow Tag Sale

BARNARD & CO.'S

... GREAT ...

MILL-END AND YELLOW TAG SALE

HARTFORD, - KY.

Look for the Yellow Tags—they denote a saving of one-fourth to one-half on your purchase.

We will make this the greatest money-saving sale on record. It shall surpass all our former efforts in bargain giving. Don't miss this opportunity.

No goods charged during this sale. If you get this circular first tell your neighbor. Be a missionary.

Remember the Date, Thursday Feb. 6, to Thursday, Feb. 13--One Week Only.

Where the Mill End comes from—Every factory and mill in the manufacture of this product accumulates short ends or loom ends. These are laid aside until the end of the season and are then tied up and sold by the pound. We were fortunate in purchasing quite a lot of these goods and are to put them in this sale. You will be surprised at the value. If you expect to find a lot of valueless junk in this sale you will be agreeably surprised.

Ribbons! Ribbons!

Great bundles—short lengths—lots at one-half and less than regular price. Laces till you can't rest. Price no object apparently. They are so cheap. Buy enough for a year.

Calico and Percals.

Short lengths 2½c per yard. Regular stock 7c value sale, price 6c. Two to ten-yard lengths, 5c per yard. The chance of this season to supply your needs at such prices.

Underwear.

Bargains—all sizes from 8c up. Every garment reduced for this sale. It will pay you to buy whether you need them now or not.

Hosiery.

Splendid Hose, worth 15c now 9c
25-cent values now 19c

Silks.

We have three grades of Black Taffeta—yard wide.
1.50 Black Taffeta, "yellow sale" price 1.20
1.25 " " " " 1.10
1.00 " " " " 90c

These goods are first quality and it will pay to buy at this sale. These prices are for one week only.

Clothing and Furnishings.

Prices ripped up the back. Good new goods at greatly reduced prices. Watch for the "yellow tags."

Sheeting.

Peperel 10 Qr. Brown worth 35c now 27c
Peperel 10 Qr. Bleached worth 37c now 30c
Good Brown Cotton worth 6½c now 5c
Hope Bleached Cotton worth 12½c now 10c
Short lengths, Brown worth 7c now 5c
Short lengths, Bleached, worth 10 now 7c

Notions.

O. N. T. Thread 6 for 25c during this sale only.
2 Papers of Brass Pins 5c
2 Packages of Good Envelopes 5c
Buttermilk Soap, the genuine 7c each
Good Pearl Buttons 2c per dozen.
Hair Pins 1c per package. Safety Pins 3c per package.
Mennens Talcum Powder, regular price 25c, now 15c.
Colgate Powder, 25c value, now 15c
During this sale only, all Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies, 5c Men's Handkerchiefs, Linen, 10c.



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During this sale only, all Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies, 5¢ · Men's Handkerchiefs, Linen, 10¢.